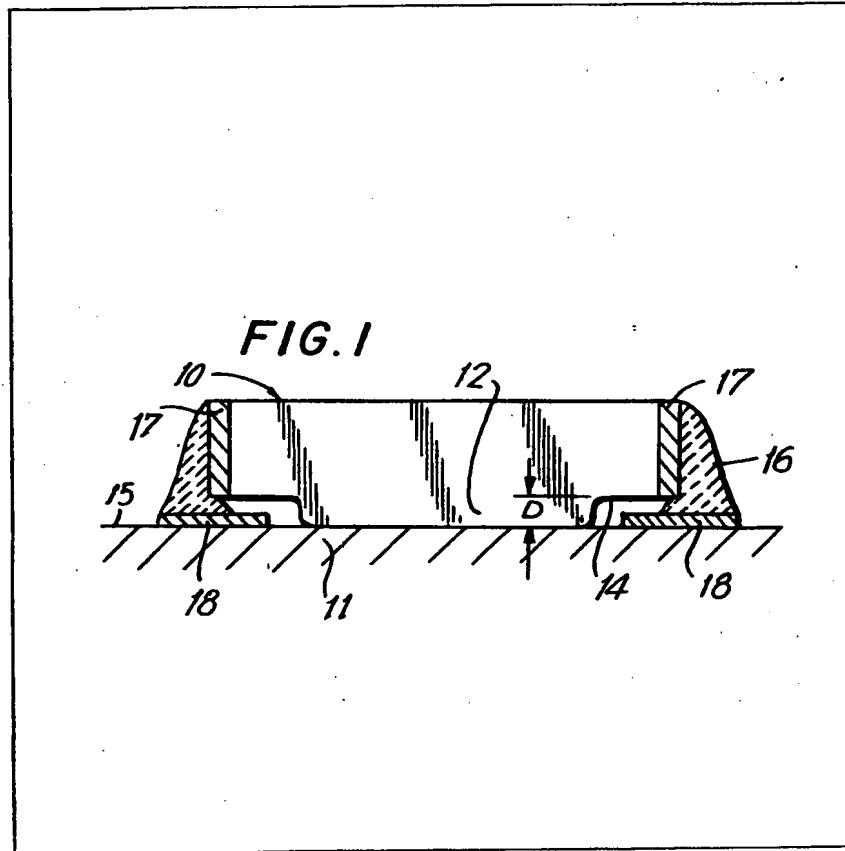


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(54) Chip capacitor for compliance soldering

(57) A chip capacitor 10 is shaped so that when placed on a circuit board 11 the terminals 17 are spaced from the circuit board. The terminals and conductive lands 18 are connected by columns of solder 16 which form a compliant bond resistant to mechanical and thermal shocks.



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FIG.4

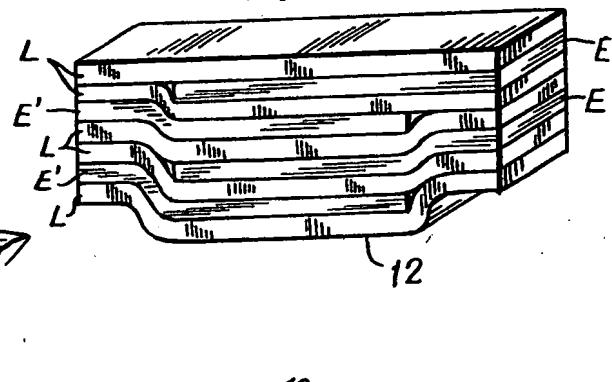


FIG.5

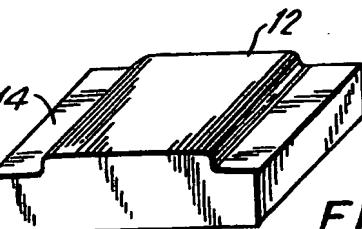
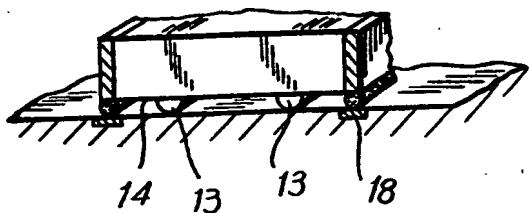


FIG.2

FIG.1

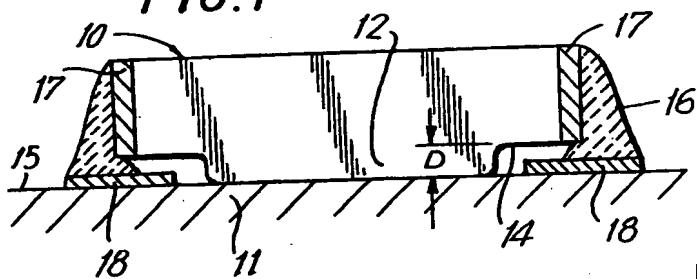
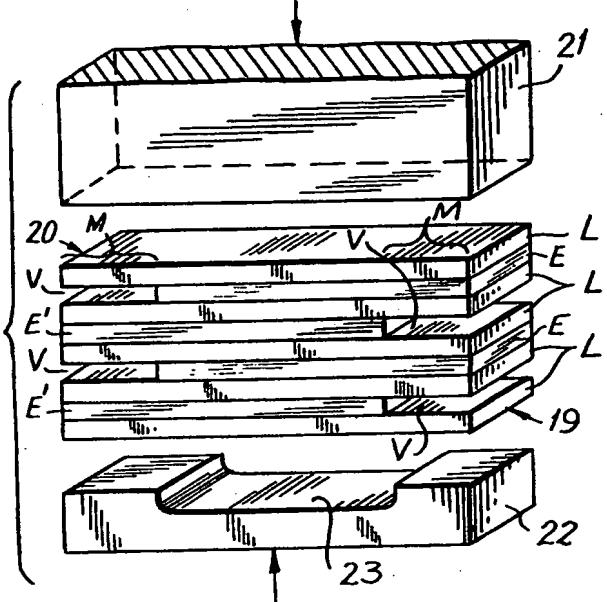


FIG.3



SPECIFICATION**Chip capacitor for compliance soldering**

5 The present invention is in the field of monolithic chip capacitors, especially chip capacitors adapted to be connected directly to circuit boards as opposed to capacitors having flexible leads extending therefrom.

10 Current electronic devices are making progressively increasing use of chip capacitors because of their compactness and inherent reliability.

In accordance with a conventional means for employing such capacitors, the same are provided 15 with two or more termination portions at their end edges and are mounted directly to a substrate of alumina or epoxy-filled fiberglass carrying conductive lands on the surface thereof. Reflow solder connections are effected between the capacitors and 20 the lands, the terminations being in direct contact with the lands. The solder provides both electrical and mechanical connections of the article to the substrate.

In the course of soldering, and in many instances 25 in use, the device incorporating the circuit board and capacitors are subjected to thermal excursions.

Due to the differential coefficients of expansion of the various connected materials and due further to the relative fragility of the capacitors, particularly at 30 the interface between the termination and the capacitor electrodes, a relatively high incidence of capacitor failure has been experienced despite the inherent reliability of the capacitor device. In order to obviate such failure, attempts have been made to introduce 35 a compliant connection at the interface between the capacitor termination and circuit board, such that the differential shrinkage and expansion of the components will not exert undue stresses on the fragile elements of the device but, rather, will be absorbed 40 by flexure of the compliant connector.

While the utilization of such compliant connectors provides a capacitor having an extremely high degree of reliability, the application of the compliance member, such as a tab, or the like has added 45 a significant element of cost increase by virtue of the presence of an additional part, together with the operations necessary to the applying of the part.

An additional loss in reliability of the capacitor is occasioned by the presence of voids in the area 50 between the capacitor electrodes and opposing termination. Such voids have been determined to be present in the capacitor body, in part as a result of the fact that the electrodes between the dielectric layers are of finite thickness. Thus, when a unit of 55 compressive force is applied, utilizing conventional techniques, across the opposed surfaces of the capacitor, greater pressures are developed in the areas of greatest thickness, e.g., the central area in registry with overlapped electrodes of opposite 60 polarity, than in the marginal areas wherein no overlapping of the electrodes occur. As a result of insufficient compression of the marginal areas, weak spots or voids are present extending from the end of the electrodes terminating short of the end of the 65 capacitor to the termination material at the end of

the capacitor, resulting in a capacitor susceptible to voltage breakdown and/or degradation of insulation resistance, with consequent changes in value.

The present invention may be summarized as 70 directed to an improved monolithic chip capacitor wherein the reflow soldering step utilized to connect the capacitor to the substrate provides a degree of compliance sufficient to render the capacitor highly resistant to damage under the influence of thermal 75 shock, whether such shock is experienced in the application of the capacitor to the substrate or in the subsequent utilization of the device incorporating the capacitor.

More particularly, the invention is directed to an 80 improved capacitor of the type described characterized in that the bottom or substrate-adjacent surface thereof includes an integral depending support portion or portions which, when disposed against the board, lift the lateral termination ends of the 85 capacitor incorporating the terminations a distance of from about 5 to 10 mils or more from the surface of the substrate.

When the termination portions of a capacitor as described are attached as by reflow soldering to the 90 substrate, there is formed a vertical solder bead which, by virtue of the fact that the termination portions are spaced from the conductive lands carried by the substrate, enables the solder bead to act as a compliant column or pillar, permitting 95 compensation for dissimilar thermal elongation characteristics of the capacitor and the substrate to be absorbed by flexure of the column. The compliance of the elongated solder column formed by lifting the termination above the level of the substrate thus prevents fracture, for example, in the connection between the termination portions and the end edges of the electrodes.

The specific means for separating the termination areas of the capacitor from the surface of the land 105 may take various forms. In accordance with a

preferred embodiment, a central platform of ceramic may be integrally molded on the bottom surface of the capacitor, which platform is of a height to lift the conductive terminations above the levels of the

110 conductive lands on a substrate or circuit board when the platform abuts the board. The support means preferably is spaced inwardly from the ends of the capacitor to which the termination material is applied, a sufficient distance to assure that the 115 reflow soldering results in the formation of a void in the area between the conductive land and the support means, to avoid compromising the compliant characteristics of the solder bead.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the 120 invention, the support may comprise two or more ridges on the undersurface of the capacitor which function in the same manner as the platform described above.

The invention will be illustratively described in 125 conjunction with a simple capacitor device having two termination portions, with multiple internal electrodes.

In accordance with the preferred embodiment as described above, the support means is formed by 130 compressing the marginal edges of the green cera-

mic of which the capacitor is formed, prior to firing, to a greater degree than the central portion thereof, whereby there is defined below the bottom surface of the capacitor a depending platform or ledge, the 5 noted practice having the additional advantage of compressing the marginal areas between electrodes and termination to exclude the possibility of weak spots or voids in such areas.

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to 10 provide an improved monolithic chip capacitor whereby a reflow solder-formed connection between the capacitor and a substrate will inherently possess a degree of compliance sufficient to preclude damage to the capacitor or to the connection 15 between the capacitor and substrate, due to differential thermal coefficients of expansion of the capacitor and the substrate.

A further object of the invention is to provision of 20 an improved capacitor wherein the solder connection formed between the capacitor and substrate possesses a high degree of compliance.

Still a further object of the invention is the 25 provision of a capacitor of the type described having a cost of production not materially different from conventional capacitors of the same type.

Still a further object of the invention is the provision of capacitors of the type described having increased resistance to the formation of weak spots or voids in the margin areas adjacent the capacitor 30 terminations.

Still a further object of the invention is the provision of methods of manufacturing a capacitor of the type described.

The invention will now be described by way of 35 example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic side elevational view of a capacitor in accordance with the invention applied to a substrate;

40 *Figure 2* is a perspective view of the under surface of the capacitor of *Figure 1*;

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic isometric view of a forming die for fabrication of a capacitor in accordance with the invention;

45 *Figure 4* is a diagrammatic isometric view of the partially formed capacitor; and

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a capacitor in accordance with a further embodiment of the invention.

50 Turning now to the drawings, there is shown in *Figure 1* a monolithic chip capacitor 10 secured to an insulating substrate 11. Typically, the substrate may comprise alumina or epoxy filled glass fiber, both of which materials have coefficients of thermal expansion differing from the thermal coefficient of expansion of the capacitor. It should be recognized that the capacitor itself is comprised of a plurality of layers of ceramic materials which are subject to fracture or separation should the capacitor be exposed to 55 undue compressive or expansive stresses. Such stresses are present if, as is typical, the conductive capacitor termination formed at the marginal ends of the capacitor is secured directly against the conductive land formed on the substrate, locking the 60 capacitor against substantial movement relative to

the substrate.

It will be appreciated that upon cooling of the components after a solder bead has been formed, compressive or expansive forces are inevitably developed, resulting from the differential thermal expansion factors.

In accordance with the present invention, the effects of such stresses and, to a degree, mechanical shocks are mitigated so as to avoid compromise of 70 the capacitor or its connection to the substrate by the provision of support means, e.g. the platform 12 disclosed in the preferred embodiment of Figures 1 to 4, or the ridges 13 as disclosed in the embodiment of Figure 5, which space the under surface 14 of the 75 bottom of the capacitor a distance D from the substrate 11 of from about 5 to 10 or more mils from the upper surface 15 of the substrate, to ensure that a substantial expanse or vertical column 16 of solder will exist between the termination portions 17, 17 of 80 the capacitor and the substrate.

By the expedient of providing integral support means on the ceramic body which, while unconnected to the substrate lift the termination portions of the aforesaid distance above the substrate, there 85 is assured the provision of a solder connection of sufficient length to provide a relatively high compliance connection between the capacitor and the conductive lands 18 of the substrate such as to cause mechanically generated stresses to be absorbed or 90 compensated within the solder body rather than being transmitted to the capacitor at sufficiently high levels to cause capacitor failure or change in value.

It will be observed that the compliance effect compensates both for relative extension and contraction of the substrate and capacitor.

Referring now to *Figure 3*, there is diagrammatically disclosed a method of forming the capacitor of Figures 1 and 2. As is conventional, the capacitor is comprised of a series of ceramic layers L defining the dielectric components of the capacitor and the encapsulation thereof.

Between the layers L there are formed the electrodes E, E', which electrodes, although formed as by screening of metal onto an associated ceramic layer, are of finite thickness. The electrodes of one polarity, e.g. the electrodes E, run from marginal end 19 longitudinally, terminating at a position short of the opposite marginal end 20 of the capacitor. In similar fashion, the electrodes E' of opposite polarity begin at a position coextensive with the marginal end 20 and terminate short of the opposite marginal end 19.

As will be readily recognized from the above described essentially conventional construction, by 120 virtue of the finite, albeit small, thickness of the electrodes E, E', a series of voids V may exist in the areas between the marginal end 20 and the electrodes E, and between the marginal end 19 and the electrodes E'. In order to provide both the support-spacer means 12 shown in the capacitor of Figures 1 and 2, and also to eliminate the voids which constitute areas of incipient capacitor failure, there is provided a die member or die construction which compresses the marginal portions M (being the 125 portions where there is no overlap of electrodes of

opposite polarity) a greater degree than the central area wherein the opposite polarity electrodes overlap.

The die member, which has been diagrammatically illustrated may include a flat top plate 21 and a base plate 22 recessed as at 23 in the area in registry with the overlapping portions of opposite polarity electrodes. When the die member is closed, the green ceramic in the marginal portions as above defined will be compressed to a greater extent than, or at least to an extent equal to, the compression applied to the central area resulting in a concomitant compression and consequent elimination of voids in registry with the marginal portions.

15 The device at the same time forms the desired platform 12 which, as noted above, will function to space the subsequently formed end termination portions 17 a distance above the level of the substrate when the capacitor is soldered to a circuit board or the like. The method of forming the capacitor is thus functionally distinguished from conventional manufacturing processes wherein the entirety of the surfaces are compressed between flat platens, resulting in greater pressures in the area in 25 registry with the overlapping electrodes than in the thinner marginal areas.

There is illustrated in Figure 4 a capacitor sub-assembly as removed from the die members 21, 22, illustrating the effects of additional compression in 30 the margin areas and consequent elimination of the voids.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the ceramic member illustrated in Figure 4 will be fired, following which termination portions 17 will be 35 applied, providing means for connecting electrodes of opposite polarity into the circuit.

In accordance with a variation of the manufacturing procedure, the die portion 22 employed as the means of forming the under surface of the capacitor 40 may incorporate a yieldable elastomeric layer on the surface engaging the green ceramic. The resilience of the elastomeric layer will automatically effect the desired additional compression of the marginal portions, the total thickness of which marginal 45 portions, by virtue of the absence of overlapping electrodes of opposite polarity, will, after compression, be less than the thickness of the central area whereat the electrodes overlap.

It will be understood that the die 22 may utilize one 50 or both of the expedients of recess and the resilient layer.

It is further possible, where the composite additional thickness of the overlapping electrodes is sufficiently great, to rely upon such additional 55 thickness in combination with an elastomeric die member to achieve the desired platform portion.

As will be evident to those skilled in the art in the light of the instant disclosure, numerous variations may be made in the concepts hereinabove set forth 60 without departing from the spirit of the invention.

For instance, the configuration and number of ridges, steps or like support means employed on the undersurface of the capacitor are not critical so long as the same satisfy the function of lifting the 65 marginal terminal edges of the capacitor to assure

the existence of a substantial span of solder between the termination and the substrate. The support means are preferably spaced inwardly a distance from the marginal edges to assure that the solder

70 does not flow into the entire space between the land and the support portion, in which case there would be increased possibility of transmitting greater stresses to the capacitor.

75 CLAIMS

1. In a monolithic ceramic capacitor device comprising a ceramic body portion including a bottom surface adapted to abut a substrate carrying conductive lands, said device including internal electrodes

80 and first and second conductive termination portions at opposed ends of said body portion in electrical contact with said electrodes, the improvement which comprises support means formed integrally with said ceramic body, said support means

85 depending from said bottom surface a distance from about 5 to 10 mils, said support means being spaced inwardly along said bottom surface from said opposed ends having said termination portions

90 whereby, when said support means is engaged against said substrate, there is defined a void area between said substrate and said termination portions.

2. Apparatus in accordance with Claim 1, wherein said support means comprises a central platform extending transversely of said capacitor device.

3. A device in accordance with Claim 1, wherein said support means comprises a plurality of integral ceramic ridge portions extending parallel to each other and to said opposed ends of said body portion.

4. Apparatus in accordance with Claim 1 or 2, wherein in the spacing of said support means from said ends constitutes at least about 20% of the distance between said ends.

105 5. The method of manufacturing a monolithic ceramic capacitor device which includes a central area having internal partially overlapping electrodes of opposite polarity encapsulated in a ceramic body forming a dielectric separator for said electrodes,

110 alternate said electrodes including outer end portions disposed at opposite ends of said body in contact with termination portions, said capacitor including a margin portion between said central area and each of said termination portions, said capacitor

115 including a bottom surface adapted, in use, to be positioned adjacent a substrate, which comprises the steps of assembling said electrodes secured to a green ceramic body in said partially overlapped position, to form a capacitor sub-assembly, applying

120 to said sub-assembly compressive forces exerted in a direction normal to the orientation of said electrodes in a manner to form indentations in said bottom surface, said indentations being in registry with said margin portions and extending to said

125 ends, whereby a portion of said bottom surface between said indentations is at a level below the level of said indentations, thereafter completing the cure of said ceramic and applying conductive coating to said ends of said device.

130 6. The method in accordance with Claim 5 and

including the step of applying said compressive forces against said bottom surface through the medium of a die member having raised portions in registry with said marginal portions of said device.

5 7. The method in accordance with Claim 5 including the step of interposing a depthwisely compressible member against said bottom surface of said green ceramic in advance of applying said compressive forces.

10 8. A monolithic ceramic capacitor device substantially as described and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

9. A method of manufacturing a monolithic ceramic capacitor device substantially as described with
15 reference to the accompanying drawings.

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